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[From the Post.

The Hero.

(Inserted at the request of an old Lady.)

My father was a farmer good,
With corn and beef in plenty;
I mowed, and hoed, and held the plough,
And longed for one and twenty.

For I had quite a martial turn,
And scorned the lowing cattle;
I learned to wear a uniform,
Hear drums and see a battle.

My birth-day came, my father urged,
But stoutly I resisted,
My sister wept, my mother prayed,
But I went off and 'listed.

They marched me on through wet & dry,
To tunes more loud than charming;
But lugging knapsack, box and gun,
Was harder work than mowing.

We met the foe, the cannon roared,
The crimson tide was flowing;
I heard the death groans round me close,
I wished that I was mowing.

The foe came on, I lost my leg.
And I was in their clutches;
I stayed in prison till the peace
Then hobbled home on crutches.

[*From the Baltimore American.*]

Thrilling Narrative.

BATTLES ON

THE RIO GRANDE.

The following minute and graphic account of the battles of the 8th and 9th May, in which our gallant Army won for themselves imperishable renown, will be read with deep and thrilling interest. It is from the pen of a heroic officer who nobly bore his full share of the duties and dangers of the trying occasion.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS, May 13, 1846.

On the 1st of May the Army under Gen. Taylor took up its line of march at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Point Isabel, thirty miles distant, in order to force up from that point provisions which were necessary to the maintenance of our fort here.—To defend it in our absence General Taylor left the 7th Regiment of Infantry, Bragg's battery of four six pounders, Capt. Lowd's battery of four eighteen pounders and some canvalescents as a garrison—the whole under the command of Major Brown of the Army. We had heard of the crossing of six or seven thousand of the enemy to oppose our march to our Depot, and expected to fight them going down—but did not meet with them. On the 2d instant. in the afternoon, we reached Point Isabel, and on the 3rd heard the bombardment of our Fort at this place. This bombardment continued at intervals for several days. In the meantime, Gen. TAYLOR, having learned by express from Major BROWN that he could hold the Fort, put his whole command to work in the entrenchments at Point Isabel, the basis of our operations, and having made it sufficiently strong and loaded about three hundred wagons with provisions and ammunition, he determined to proceed at once to the relief of our gallant little band in this Fort, and to give battle to the enemy if necessary.—He commenced his march at 2 o'clock, P. M. one squadron of Dragoons, commanded by Capt. MAY, in front; the third Brigade, composed of the 3d and 4th Regiments of Infantry and RINGGOLD'S Light Artillery; the 5th Infantry not Brigaded, and the 1st Brigade, composed of the Artillery Battalion serving as Infantry; DUNCAN'S Light Artillery and the 8th Regiment of Infantry—to which must be added two eighteen pounders drawn by oxen, and Capt. Kerr's squadron of Dragoons protecting the rear—the wagons on the march being in a great degree interspersed between the Brigades for greater security.

On the night of the 7th we encamped about 12 miles from Point Isabel, without seeing the enemy. On the 8th we had advanced about five miles, when we descried the enemy some two miles distant, drawn up in great force on the open prairie, and occupying the crest of a very gentle slope with their backs to the thick bushes, called in this country "chaparral."

We immediately formed line to the front, and advanced calmly and quietly to the attack. Our brave and considerate old General, finding that the enemy waited to receive us, and that we were passing near a lake of water, the day being very hot and the men thirsty, halted in full view of the advarsary and directed the men to fill their canteens with water.—We had now a little leisure to examine the force of the enemy and its composition. The horizon in our front and to the right appeared lined with cavalry, (Lancers and Dragoons.) The woods in their rear were giving up column after column of Infantry, which were manœuvred with great regularity; and batteries of Artillery were observed taking their designated places in our front and on our flanks. The lowest estimate at the time of the enemy's force was 5,000 of all arms—our own being under 2,000 fighting men. We have since learned that on this occasion the enemy had over 5000 fighting men. But the greatest difficulty under which we labored was the absolute necessity of protecting in an open prairie, from the enemy's numerous cavalry, our enormous train of provisions and ammunition, without which, even if we gained a victory, we could not relieve our garrison opposite Matamoras, or maintain our position there. Besides we were miserably deficient as to the number of our cavalry, having only some 200 Dragoons, while the enemy could not have had less than 1,800 or 2,000. The men being refreshed our General rode to each Brigade, told the men to keep cool, and when the enemy charged not to fire a shot until they were repulsed with the bayonet, and had turned their backs in flight.

Our advance then recommenced slowly but firmly, wagons and all; and when we arrived within good artilley range, their batteries opened upon us, some of their balls bouncing along the plain and passing us in "rechoche," others flying over our heads, and falling in the rear, showing us in a few moments that their pieces were served with skill & precision. A movement was now observed among the enemy's cavalry as if about to charge, and the Regiments nearest them were thrown into square, or formation preparatory to the square. and so disposed as to protect our own artillery whenever it was ordered to fire. During this time some fifteen minutes, the enemy's fire was received in perfect silence by us, and at length, Capt. DUNCAN having been ordered to open upon them, advanced in the most gallant manner, and plaeing himself in a position to be protected by the Infantry, assault the enemy's cavalry, and one which would enable him at the same time to gall their cavalry and masses of infantry, sent a withering fire among them, which created some confusion, and which was answered by our squares of infantry by one long simultaneous shout, which showed how anxious they were to be led to the charge at once—but this could not be. They were destined to give the strongest evidence of courage that a soldier can exhibit—to stand in squares for hours under fire of the enemy's artillery, so as to protect from the enemy's cavalry our own artillery, whilst the latter was mowing down the enemy's ranks. As soon as Duncan opened, Major RINGGOLD'S thunder was heard on the right, Lieut. CHURCHILL'S from the 18 pounders in the centre, and all the enemy's batteries opening at the same time, a tremendous canonading ensued which, on this plain of almost boundless extent, presented a spectacle of great magnificence. The battle commenced at 10 minutes past 2, P. M. It had lasted about an hour, when a large body of the enemy's red Lancers charged the 5th Infantry, with a view of cutting off our wagon train. They were met with the most perfect tranquility, and a discharge of musketry from the 5th (Gen. Brook's) Regiment told us their fate. They fled precipitately, leaving men, horses, and guidons on the field. In the meantime the whole order of battle had been changed to conform to the manœuvres of the enemy, and our Brigade, the 1st, which was the left, now found itself in advance and on the right—the Artillery Battalion being on the extreme right and most in advance. It must be observed also that in these different changes our General was always slowly but steadily gaining ground to the front, and the enemy gradually falling back. The enemy's fire having slackened, and then ceased. General TAYLOR, from his new and more advanced position, ordered all his batteries to open, and in his turn attacked the enemy with such fury as to cause evident destruction in his ranks; but still they remained firm. By a charge on them they might have been routed entirely, but then we must have exposed our wagons to be captured by their cavalry, and that could not be thought of.

The battle had now lasted from 10 minutes past 2 P. M. to about 7 P. M.—At this moment the enemy was discovered coming down with his left flank in great force of cavalry and infantry, on the Artillery Battallion and the 18 pounders which that Battalion supported. The 18 pounders were served by thirty men, and the Artillery Battalion was about 360 strong. Both the battery and this Battalion were in such a position that they could not be supported by the other portion of the army, and at the time the charge commenced the Battalion had deployed into line. However it was thrown into square by a prompt manœuvre, and awaited steadily the Mexican charge. On they came, "horse, foot and dragoons," shouting and yelling, when a single horseman rode into the Square, and said, "Men I place myself in your square." The General was immediately recognized by the men, who gave him three cheers for this evidence of his confidence. At this moment Lieut. Churchill discharged one of his 18 pounders, loaded with grape into the advancing ranks, creating great havoc, but not checking entirely their onward movement. They marched forward to within good musket range, some 150 yards of us, halted and delivered their fire, which our men received quietly at a shoulder. Finding that they would not come nearer Col. CHILDS, commanding this Battalion, ordered a volley, which was given as if in parade, when the enemy immediately retired, and the action ended for the night. Our Army slept on their arms precisely as night found them, and occupied the position in which the enemy commenced the battle. The two armies slept quietly almost in presence of each other. The night was serene and beautiful, the moon casting the softest light on every thing around us, and but for the groans of the wounded and the screams of those who were suffering under the knife of the Surgeons, no one could have imagined the scenes which had occurred but a few hours previously.

On our side we had fifty-five killed and wounded. The gallant Maj. RINGGOLD was mortally wounded, and his noble steed killed by the same shot, as he was giving his last fire for the night, and after having distinguished himself by the coolness, precision and effect with which he managed his Battery. Captain JOHN PAGE of the 4th Infantry, was horribly wounded, supposed to be mortally. Many officers had horses shot under them—BLISS, Leutenant DANIELLS, Captain MONTGOMERY, and several others.

Many Dragoons horses were killed, and the escapes were almost incredible. In MAGRUDER'S company two men, whilst at an order, had the bayonets of their muskets cut off by cannon balls, passing just over their shoulders and between their heads. He had also a man killed on his immediate right and left. Some of the balls fell into the centres of the squares, and RECOCHED out again, without touching any one. Others fell just on the out side and bounced over. To stand patiently and coolly, in square under such a fire, for five hours, without firing a shot, is the best evidence of discipline and invincible courage that troops can give. But more: the effect of this conduct, which none but regulars could have shown, must be considered. The next morning the enemy retreated, leaving the field strewed with their dead, and having lost. by their own confession, *five hundred* in killed and wounded; but we have found out since that the loss is much greater. The enemy's artillery was numerous and served with great rapidity and precision; while we had little cavalry and they had an immense proportion of that arm. Hence our shell and grape shot told briskly among them, In short we gained on that day a great victory.—When we consider the enemy's numbers, his numerous and effective regular cavalry, and well-drilled infantry and artillery, and above all that he had chosen his own ground, that upon which he is most accustomed to fight,—the plain—and compare all this with our inferiority in all arms, and that we were incumbered by a train we could not afford to lose, we can only account for the result by the impression made on the enemy by our firm and unshaken advance; by the steadiness with which we repulsed their cavalry, and by the unrivalled skill of our artillery officers and men—to which must be added a perfect knowledge on the part of both men and officers that if we lost that battle the Fort at Matamoras would fall, the Army be destroyed, and our depot, Point Isabel, be taken to the eternal disgrace of the American Army and the ruin of the interest of our Government, for some time, at least, in this part of the world. We could not afford to be driven back a single inch, and all were prepared for any thing but retreat.

On the morning of the 9th the Mexican army left the field at early dawn, and after arranging our train, we commenced the march towards our Fort at this place. At 2 o'clock, P. M., we found the enemy drawn up in a great force, occupying a ravine, which our road crossed with thick "chapparral" or thorny bushes on either side before it reached the ravine and a pond of water on either side, where it crossed the ravine, constituting a complete defile. They were 7000 strong, we 54 weaker than the previous day.—The General ordered an immediate attack, by all the troops except the First Brigade, which was kept in reserve, and soon the rattling fire of musketry, mingled with the heavy sound of artillery, announced the commencement of the action. The enemy had chosen his position which he considered impregnable—was vastly superior to us in numbers, and had ten pieces of artillery, planted in the defile, which swept the road with grape, and which it was absolutely necessary for us to take before he could be beaten. These pieces were flanked on either side by a Regiment of brave veteran troops, from Tampico, and we were obliged to stand an awful shower of grape and bullet before a charge could reach them.—The battle had lasted some two hours with great fury on both sides, and many heroic deeds had been done, but no serious impression made, when Gen. TAYLOR sent for Captain MAY, of the 2d Dragoons, and told him he must take the battery with his Squadron of Dragoons, if he lost every man. MAY instantly placed himself at the head of his men, and setting off at full speed, with cheers and shouts, dashed into the defile, where he wes greeted with an overwhelming discharge of grape and bullets, which nearly annihilated his first and second platoons, but he was seen unhurt darting like lightning, through this murderous hail storm, and in a second, he and his men drove away or cut to pieces the artillerists.

The speed of his horses was so great, however, that they passed through the battery, and were halted in its rear.—There turning, charged back, and was just in time to rescue a Mexican General officer who would not leave his guns, and who was parrying the strokes of one of the men. He handed his sword to MAY announced himself as General VEGA, and gave his parole. MAY turned him over to an officer, and, galloped back to Gen. TAYLOR, reported that he had captured the enemy's battery, and the gallant Gen. VEGA, bravely defending it, whose sword he had the honor to presnt his Commanding officer. The General was extremely gratified, and felt no doubt that a blow had been given, from which it would be difficult for the enemy to recover—and so it proved, for a portion of the 5th Infantry, finding that the enemy had immediately re-occupied and commenced serving their pieces, gallantly charged and bro't off several, when the 8th, which had just come up, marched to the attack by its gallant commander, Col. BELKNAP, seconded nobly by Captain MONTGOMERY, and took off the remaining pieces. Col. BELKNAP, leading his Regiment into the thickest of the fight, seized a Mexican standard, and waving it over his head, dashed on in front of his men, until his horse stumbled over some dead bodies and threw him. Being a heavy man, he was helped on his horse by a soldier, who in the act received a ball through his lungs, and at the same moment a shot carried away the Mexican flag, leaving but the handle with the Colonel. He dashed ahead with that, however, and his regiment carried every thing before it. At this moment the Mexicans gave way entirely, and throwing down their arms, fled in every direction, leaving all their stores, munitions of war, arms, standards, &c., &c. The killed wounded and prisoners, including among those who were drowned in the Rio Grande, can not fall short of 1,500—so that the enemy's loss in two days amounts to at least 2000 men, something more than the number we had in our army.

When Lieut. MAGRUDER introduced Gen. VEGA to Gen. TAYLOR, the latter expressed his deep regret that such a misfortune should heve happened to an officer whose character he so highly esteemed, and returned him his sword which he had won so bravely. It is said also that the General gave the captive officer an order on his private banker for a large sum, for his use when he arrived in the United States.

Immediately after the victory, a regiment marched into this fort, and was received with cheers and open arms. All had done their duty—those whe were left to defend our fort—those who marched to its relief. I had nearly forgot to mention that no officer in the battle of the 9th was more distinguished than Lieut. RANDOLPH RIDGELY. His conduct drew praises from the lips of every officer.—But I shall never finish if I record the feats of personal valor which occurred in this battle, where officers and men fought hand to hand for hours with the Mexicans. I shall therefore conclude with the hope that in a few days we shall be in Matamoras.

Copper Ball.

The Mexicans use "copper grape," and it is represented as being most poisonous. They are made rough, and left to accumulate verdigris, and other noxious coatings peculiar to copper, and when they wound they are almost always fatal. We are not informed says the N. Orleans Tropic, whether the Mexicans use the copper because of its poisonous qualities, or because they have no lead.—We see it stated, however, that but few of those that have been wounded by balls in the American army stand any chance of recovery, as the great heat and mortification caused by the nature of the balls is rapidly carrying them off, as was the case with the lamented Maj. Brown.

Captain May, the officer who made the desperate charge against the Mexicans, is represented as a singular genius. With a beard extending to his breast, and hair to his hip bone, which as he cuts through the wind on his charger, streams out in all directions, he presents a most imposing appearance. His gait on foot is awkward, and that of his horse is the rack of the Canadian pony. The squadron, at the head of which he charged the enemy's battery, contained 82 men; and of these he lost one officer and 10 privates killed, and 13 wounded—28 horses killed and 10 wounded—that is nearly one third of his men; and almost half of his horses *hors du combat*. The Captain was about ten yards in advance of his men and was not touched.

ROMANCE OF REALITY.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. WALKER.

This officer is one of those rare spirits which a state of war will bring out from our citizen soldiers. His late unequallhd conflict with the Mexicans, in which he lost nearly every man under his command, and his daring heroism in cutting his way to Gen. Taylor's camp, have excited in the public mind a strong desire to know more of him. He is the same gentleman so frequently and honorably spoken of in Gen. Green's journal of the Mier expedition. He is a native of Washington City, from whence he went into the Florida war, where in several campaigns he distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery. In 1842 he went to Texas, and during the invasion of that Republic by Gen. Woll, he was marked for his bold and daring conduct. After the Mexican General had retreated from San Antonio, and when he lay upon the Rio Houdo, Walker and Capt. McCullough crawled through his camp one night and spied out his position. and the next day, with the gallant Hays, led the attack upon his rear guard. He then joined the celebrated expedition against Mier, on the morning of that sanguinary battle, he with three others—being the advance scout of the Texans—was taken prisoner and carried with his hands tied behind him to the head quarters of Gen. Ampudia. The Mexican General questioned him as to the Texan forces, & when Walker informed him that the Texans had only thee hundred men, Ampudia pomposly replied:—"Does that audacious handfull of men persume to follow me into this strong place and attack me?"

"Yes," says Walker, "make yourself content upon the subject, General—they would follow you into ——— and attack you there." He was, with his comrades, then marched a prisoner to the city of Mexico.

At Salado, with the lamented Capt. Cameron and Dr. Brennen, he led the attack upon the guard, overpowered them, and marched for Texas, when, after eating up all their horses and mules, they surrendered to the Mexican Generals Mercer and Ortago. He was again marched to Salado, where, with his comrades, he was made to draw in the celebrated black bean lattery, and every tenth man was shot. Those that remained of the Texans were marched to the Castle of Perote and the city of Mexico. Here while working on the streets in that city, he was struck by a corporal for not working faster, when, with his spade, he knocked down the corporal, which caused the guards to beat him nearly to death. His life was a long time despaired of, and, upon his recovery, he with two companions scaled the walls of his prison after nightfall, and made his way to Texas, over a distance of more than a thousand miles. Before, however, they got out of the country, they were twice more imprisoned, and each time effected their escape. When he had reached Texas again, he joined Capt. Hays, who, with fifteen others, armed with Colt's revolving pistols, fought 98 Camanches, and defeated them, leaving 36 killed upon the ground. Here Walker was run through the body with a Comanche spear, and his life again despaired of.

To such men Texas is indebted for her emancipation from Mexico. Few as they are, they have won her liberty, and have miraculously maintained it ten years against all the boasted power of Mexico. —[Globe.

John C. Calhoun.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writiting from Washington under date of 31st ult. has the following:

MR. CALHOUN is preparing himself to make a demonstration in the course of a few days, which will be apt to astonish some people. He is hard at work writing a Report on the subject of the great doctrines laid down by the Memphis Convention—the right, power and duty of the General Government to improve the channels and harbors of our majestic INLAND SEAS, such as the rivers Ohio and Mississippi. He will lay down the doctrine that the States cannot confederate to make these improvements—that when a river passes through two States, those States may apply to the General Government for the power to make improvements in the same—but when the river passes through three or more States this cannot be done—the power then belongs exclusively to the General Government, which can improve the channel of the rivers, although it cannot touch the shores on either side, as they belong to the States. The States cannot confederate in any one section of the Union, to carry on any public work in which they have an interst. He defines the powers of the General Government of the States, in a manner to meet the doctrines of the Memphis Convention, with great force and ability. He will make a perfect shaking among the old dry bones of the ancient sticklers for "strict construction," the old harpers upon '98 and '99, and carry off from the ranks of Polk Locofocoism a party that will be formidable, both in talent and numbers, in the next Presidential race. Mark the prediction.

Putting down the Tariff.

The Administration Organ at Washington, and all the followers in its wake, as well as the brawling office-seekers, calls anxiously upon its party in Congress to assault and slay the Tariff. It urges the dangers of delay, fears that if it once gets from the funeral pile, the Sub-Treasury or some other dear party measure will be offered up in its place.

Neither the Organ nor the Administration seem to be aware that they have involved the country in an expensive war—one that, if prosecuted with the same wanton and lavish expenditure, will involve the Nation in an immense debt—without the slightest preparation to meet the vast expenditures in the increase of the Army and Navy, and without any plan of finance being devised for meeting it, excepting that of Sir Robert J. Walker, which in theory is, that the lower the duties the greater the revenue.—Thus, by destroying our only means of sustaining a large expenditure from our National Treasury, by taking from our farmers a market, and our mechanics, artizans and manufacturers employment, and robbing our banks of their specie, they expect to supply the Treasury with means to support an army of 50,000 men, repair and erect forts, build men of war, and fit and man them for service against the enemy! What visionary folly is there in all this? What madness in its councils! If Locofocoism had fallen into the hands of its enemies they could not wish it worse than to follow its own counsels. Let the Whigs in Congress therefore "stand from under" and allow the Locofocos to follow the counsels of their leaders without embarrassment or hinderance. When the wreck comes, as come it will if Locofocoism is allowed its own course, the people will see and know "from whence it came," and "govern themselves accordingly."—Pa. Tel.

Our West India Trade.

If we are to have a protracted War with Mexico, our West India Trade will be first struck at by Privateers and Pirates; and it is not impossible but that mischief may be done in that direction before the Government turns its attention to the danger. Instead of having our whole available Naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, a few Armed Vessels should be sent to cruise about the Windward Islands. When there is "mischief afoot" upon the Ocean it is sure to lurk about those Islands. We have an important trade with the Danish and Spanish West India Islands, and those who are engaged in it should feel that they are enjoying the protection of our Navy.—Alb. Jour.

We observe, upon running over the columns of the New Orleans "Tropic" of the 23d instant, that the good people of that city had been induced, by newspaper rumor, to believe that Major Gen. SCOTT had received orders to repair to the Mexican frontier, to command in chief the military movements going on there; and that he was even expected to arrive at New Orleans on that day (the 23d) or on the next day.

What may be the intention of the Executive in regard to calling this gallant and distinguished veteran into service, we are not able to say. But the fact undoubtedly is that he is still in this city, and that we have not heard of his being under orders to repair to New Orleans, although it is here understood that he tendered his services immediately on the arrival here of the news of hostilities having commenced.—Nat. Intel.

A correspondent of the St. Louis REVILLE says: As the names of the following Spanish officers are likely, at the present juncture of affairs, to be frequently in the mouths of our citizens, for the satisfaction of those not already informed as to the correct pronunciation of them, I subjoin the following:

Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia, and Canales. Colonejs Carasco and Carabajal, are pronounced by Spaniards as nearly as possible, as follows: A-*rees*-ta, Am-*poo*-dia, Ma-*hee*-a, Co-*na*-les, Ca-*ras*-co, Cara-*vu*-hal—the vowel *a*, in each instance, having the sound of that letter in the English word *far*. The j becomes h, the b, v.

PENSACOLA EXCITEMENT.

The rumors from Pensacola, rife in our city last evening, we believe to be without foundation. The letters bringing the news here, appear on their face to contain but unfounded rumors. We think the publication of them calculated to do much injury, create unnecessary excitement, and no good whatever.—N. O. Tropic, May 12.

GEN. WORTH.—This brave and accomplished officer (says the Mobile Advertiser of May 18) arrived in this city yesterday morning on the steamer Amaranth from Montgomory, on his way to the army on the Rio Grande. Such men as Gen. Worth cannot be spared now.—He left on the Creole for New Orleans at one o'clock.

REMARKS OF

HON. A. STEWART.

In the House of Representatives May 29, 1846.

The Bill from the Senate making alterations in the Pay Department of the Army being under consideration, and an amendment pending, which proposed to abolish the offices thereby created in six months after the termination of the presest war with Mexico. Mr. RATHBUN remarked that he was by no means disposed to withhold from the Government the necessary force for conducting the public service and prosecuting the war; but he was entirely opposed to a permanent increase in the number of our officers without some provision for returning to the peace establishment after the war was over, and concluded by saying that he was against the repeal of the existing law.

Mr. STEWART said that he thought the committee were expending too much of their time in making provision for the officers of the army, and not enough in making provision for the privates in the ranks. He inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order to move an amendment to the amendment now proposed making an increase in the pay of volunteers? The officers were well paid and could take care of themselves, but what was to become of the families of the poor volunteers, who encountered all the hardships of military service for seven dollars a month. It was a very comfortable thing to have an officer's birth and ample provision from Government, while the men did the fighting. Now, he thought it was these very men, who after all had to bear the brunt of the battle, who ought first to be provided for.

Mr. S. had risen mainly for the purpose of vindicating himself and those who acted with him from a false and calumnious charge. The Whigs in that House had been charged with throwing cold water upon the war, disheartening the nation, and discrying and discouraging the volunteers. Now, actions spoke louder than words, and he should, on this occasion, appeal to facts to show who were and who were not justly liable to this charge. What were the facts?

A few days since a bill had been returned from the Senate reducing the pay of the volunteers from ten dollars a month to seven dollars a month, and on concurring with that reduction the yeas and nays had been called; and what was the result? The Whigs in that House went in a body against concurrence and for giving the volunteers ten dollars, while every member of the Democratic party, with the exception of *eight*, had voted to reduce their pay to seven dollars. Was that the way patriotic gentlemen encouraged volnnteering? Mr. S. looked at votes, not at speeches. He did not ask who flattered the volunteers, but who voted to pay them. Apply this test, and how stood the two parties? Who voted to give them ten dollars a month? The Whigs. Who were for reducing their pay to seven dollars? The Democrats. Mr. S. had produced this stubborn fact for the vindication of himself and his friends. He appealed to the record. There stood the yeas and nays. Let gentlemen deny their own votes if they chose.

What more? Mr. S. had introduced a resolution which proposed to increase the pay of volunteers to ten dollars, and to give them a hundred and sixty acres of land. Here was another test. Every Whig but FIVE voted in favor of the motion, but it was voted down by gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. S. had renewed the same proposition yesterday in Committee of the Whole, but it was again voted down by gentlemen on the other side in a body.—Now, he wanted the country to understand this matter. A strong effort was making to cause the people to believe that the Whigs were opposed to the war; that they were throwing embarrassments in the way of the Administration, disheartening the army, and discouraging the volunteers. These slanders were repeated every day in the official, (the Union,)and copied from it into all the party papers, the followers of the Union, in the country. Yet how stood the fact? Who was it that discouraged the volunteer? Was it the Whigs, who were ready to pay him ten dollars a month and give him a comfortable farm, or was it the so-called friends of the Administration, who wanted him to fight for nothing and find himself? Seven dollars a month! A pretty amount of pay for a farmer or a mechanic, who could get a dollar a day by laboring at home, but who forsook his business and his family, and went into the sickly climate of Mexico, encountered the dangers of the camp, the fatigues of the march, and the blood and carnage of the battlefield! It was said he went for glory?—The Whigs were ready to give him a tract of land; the Democrats voted it down two to one. The Whigs wanted to give him ten dollars; the Democrats gave him seven. Was not this very patriotic? Here were gentlemen, flaming patriots too, who received their eight dollars for spending a few hours a day in legislation, and who then returned to all the comforts of a plentiful home, and could very coolly vote a man seven dollars a month (less than what they themselves received a day) for going to Mexico, a distant and uncongenial climate, and exposing himself to the lances and the bayonets of the foe! These were the men who encouraged our volunteers! These were the supporters of the President!—While the Whigs, they say, threw cold water on the war and the volunteers, and all patriotic men who were ready to fight for the honor of their country.

Mr. S. wanted to fix the responsibility just where it belonged. When it was proposed to give the volunteers ten dollars per month, there were but eight Democrats in favor of it, and but five Whigs against giving them ten dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; yet the Whigs are discouraging volunteers! Reverse the case, let but eight Whigs vote to pay the volunteers, and FIVE Democrats against, and what tremendous denunciations would follow. Whigs would be expelled the House as tories and traitors outright. After their votes were spread before the people, let these gentlemen go home and meet the patriotic and honest farmers and mechanics of the country, and try to make them believe that Whigs were their enemies, and Democrats their friends, and the mechanics whould hold up to them the yeas and nays, and tell them that actions speak louder than words, the wives and daughters of the volunteers who were left destitute to scuffle for a living as they could, would frown upon these men with unutterable abhorrence and indignation. For his own part, Mr. S. said he had voted for every measure to strengthen the arm of the Executive, and bring the war to a speedy and successful termination, and he should continue so to vote. He wished to see this war brougot to a successful termination; and he should do every thing in his power to promote such a result. War was a terrible calamity to any country, and especially to a country like this; and no matter what he might think of the conduct of the Executive in bringing on this war without consulting Congress, then in session; no matter what he might think of the Executive in determining upon his own responsibility that we had good cause of war, and acting upon that determination without the concurrence of Congress, with whom alone resided the war-making power; no matter what might be thought of the conduct of the President in blockading the Rio Grande, and marching the army from Corpus Christi to Matamoras and pointing our guns into that city, within the acknowledged limits of Mexico, itself an act of hostility, and leading inevitably to war; how far the President could be defended in such a course without first submitting the alleged causes of war to the consideration of the Representatives of the people who had to fight the battles and bear the burdens, were questions he would not now discuss The President had assumed the responsibility, and he would have to meet it.—The war is upon us; no matter how or by whom brought on, it is our duty to prosecute it to a speedy and honorable conclusion; and to this end he was ready to give all the money, all the men, all the energy and power of the Government.—He would now no further detain the committee; he wished not to assail others, but this much he felt constrained to say in vindication of himself and his friends against the false charges made on this floor and in the public press, that the Whigs were endeavoring to discourage volunteers and embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war.

As to the provisions of the present bill, Mr. S. was opposed to making the office of paymasters permanent; and he hoped, therefore, either that the amendment of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hungerford) would prevail, or that the second section which repealed the existing law would be stricken out. He then said that if the motion was now in order, he would move to increase the pay of volunteers in the existing war to ten dollars, and to make to each of them a donation of one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The Forty-ninth Parallel.

Mr. BENTON has made an elaborate argument in the Senate to show that our title to the whole of Oregon is not "clear and unquestionable;" and upon the principle damanding nothing but what is right, he contends that Mr. POLK's position on that point is untenable. Our claim to the forty-ninth parallel he considers perfect, and in his view that line is the best boundary that can be devised in a geographical aspect as well as in regard to right and justice. At the conclusion of his remarks on Tuesday he thus spoke of its parallel.

It is the line which parts, more suitably than a line following the high lands could do it, the valley of the Columbia and of Frazer's river, saving to us all our discoveries and settlements beyond the Rocky Mountains, and leaving to the British the whole of theirs. It is a continuation of the line on this side of the mountains—a line which happens to conform to the geographical features of the continent on this side of the mountains, and equally so on the other. On this side, it parts the two systems of waters, one of which belongs to the valley of the Mississippi, and the other to the basin of Hudson's Bay: on the other side, it parts the system of waters which belong to the valley of the Columbia from those which belong to Frazer's river cutting off the heads of a few streams, of about equal value on each hand.

It is the line of Utrecht—a line which will now be denied but but by few—and to which few, nothing more on this point will ever be said by me. It is the line of RIGHT, resulting from the treaty of Utrecht; and as such always looked to, in the early stages of this controversy, both by British and American Statesmen as the ultimate line of settlement and boundary between the countries. It is the line of RIGHT, resulting from the said treaty of Utrecht, up to which Mr. Adams, in his despatch to Mr. Middleton, of July 10, 1823 alleged an "unquestionrble title" to extend; for only upon that treaty could a line of "unquestionable title" be averred. On any other basis, it could only be a line of convention—a conventional line of mutual agreement; and Mr. Adams was not a man to confound two things so different in their nature.

It is the best line for us; for it gives us all the waters of Puget's sound and Bellingham's Bay. I do not say the Straits of Fuca; (for those straits, like all the other great straits, in the world, are part of the high seas, and incapable of self appropriation by any nation;) it gives us these waters, and with them the picturesque and fertile square, of more than an hundred miles evey way, lying between the Straits of Fuca and the Columbia, and between the Pacific coast and the Cascade range of mountains, and of which Mount Olympus, near the centre, is the crowning ornament, and from which the whole district derives its classic name of Olympic.

All this line of the treaty of Utrecht gives us, which the line of the valley of the Columbia would not; for that river has no valley, at its mouth, and enters the sea through a gap in the iron-bound coast. The valley of that river is a fan expanded, the spreading part in the Rocky Mountains, the handle in the sea. It is the best line for the British, for it gives them the upper part of north fork of the Columbia, where it heads opposite the Athabasca and Saskatchiwine, British rivers and covered by British posts—and from all which the valley of Frazier's river would be cut off from communication if the head of the Columbia remained in our hands, just as Halifax was cut off from Quebec by the northern waters of the St. John's.

Thus, the line of right—the line of Utrecht— is the best for both parties, having to each what is convenient and necessary to it, (for the triangle at the head of the Columbia is as necessary to them as the Olympic square is to us)and taking from each a detached district, of little value except for annoyance. The British could annoy us in the Olympic district; we could annoy them at the head of the Columbia; but why do it,except upon the principle of laying eggs to hatch future disputes?—upon the Machiavelian principle of depositing the seeds of a new contestation while assuming to settle the mischiefs of an old one? Forty-nine is the line which Mr. Jefferson proposed in 1807, as I have shown heretofore to the Senate. It is the line of which Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Rush said in 1818:—

"The forty-ninth degree of north latitude had, in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht, been fixed, indefinitely, as the line between the British northern possessions ond those of France, including Louisiana, now a part of our territories. There was no reason why, if the two countries extended their claims westward, the same line should not be continued to the Pacific Ocean. So far as discovery gives claim, ours to the whole country on the waters of the Columbia river was indisputable."

It is the line of all the American statesmen, without exception, twenty and forty years ago. It is the line of Mr. Canning in 1823. It was the line for the rejection of which by Mr. Pakenham, without reference to his Government, Sir Robert Peel has lately, and publicly, and in the face of the world, expressed regret. It is a line which we have never presented as an ultimatum which we have often proposed gently, and which the British have as often gently shoved aside, because they saw, from our own coetaneous propositions, that they could do better, and get the whole, at least for a long time, under our own declusive project of joint usufruction.

But now all this gentle and delusive work is done with. The joint use is to terminate—events advance — and the question must be settled now by reason and judgment, or it will soon settle itself by chance and arms. Forty-nine is the line of right with me; and, acting upon the second half of the great Maxim, SUBMIT TO NOTHING WRONG! I shall submit to no invasion or encroachment upon that line.

Senators may now see the reason why for twenty-five years, I have adhered to the line of the Utrecht. It is the line of RIGHT, which gives to us the Olympic district and its invaluable waters, and secures to us the river and valley of the Columbia. It is the fighting line of the United States. The UNION can be rallied on that line!

Summer Quarters of the Army of Occupation--Magnificent Prospect.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph May 13.

We learn from a private letter, that Gen. Taylor has expressed a determination to make his summer quarters at Monterey, and there is no doubt that with the force now under his command, and the volunteers that are hastening to his standard, that he can establish his summer quarters in any part of the eastern provinces of Mexico that he desires. The valley of Montery was visited by many of our soldiers, during the Federal War, and they describe it as an earthly paradise; groves of oranges, lemons, figs, and pomegranates, surround the city; and the whole valley, which is irrigated by countless rivulets of pure and wholsome water, is but a continuous garden, producing various kinds of vegetables, and tropical fruits in abundance.

The climate, however, in summer, is rather too warm to be agreeable to persons from the Northern States; but a short distance, in the elevated plains among the mountains, the climate, even in midsummer, is as cool and salubrious as that of the Catskill mountains. Even the northern fruits, such as the apple, pear, &c., are produced in abundance, in those elevated regions. When our troops once get pleasantly located in that delightful region, they will be very unwilling to forsake it; and the glowing description they will circulate throughout the Union will ere long excite a desire among all classes to annex it to the United States. The stupendous chain of the Sierra Medre is a boundary meet for a great nation; but the insignificant Rio Bravo is only suitable to define the limits of State or counties.

The Frightful Hurricane.

The following particulars of the frightful hurricane, which recently passed over the town of Grenada, Mississippi,are furnished by the Greada Chronicle:—

It appears that the storm of wind consisted of two channels before it reached Grenada, one of which was sweeping due North, and the other East. After having torn up trees as they came for perhaps several miles, (and the latter dealing destruction on the house of Gen. Waul, occupied by W. Eubanks, killing that poor man, and wounding Mrs. Eubanks and all of her children, and tearing the roof from the house of J. Sims,) they met at or near the residence of D. Robinson, in the western part of the town, when that from the west proving the stongest, turned the course of the other, and together they came in one body, forming a whirlwind, for a mile perhaps, then proceeded with somewhat of an inclination northward. Besides these two, there may be seen traces of three other channels of wind, though not so heavy. The first sign that was visible in the Heavens was a dark cloud, which thickened in the west, and as we stood and watched it, we could see clouds of red smoke rise, as if from earth. The roar of the thunder was deafeing and the flashes of lightning almost blinding. A short pause, and the cloud appeared to have blown past us, and those who were standing with us, near the Post Office, looking on the black floating element, began to think we should have no rain. After a short time, however, we could observe the sudden turn in the wind, and, looking sonthward, we could plainly perceive another cloud coming up from that direction. The wind, in the mean time, was forcibly felt in town, as trees were tumbling down every instant, and shingles from the roofs of some of the houses were seen to fall, even before we had any idea of a Tornado. The wind continued to rise,and the rain descended in torrents; all around us trees and fences were falling, and houses cracking, as if to warn the inmates to leave them. This was followed by a scene more terrible than one can easily imagine, and far beyond our power to delineate.

When the winds met, we could hear the crash as they came togethnr, which sounded like a migthty thunder as as they passed through the town, the noise was heard at the distance of 12 or 14 miles. A glaring, and at the same time a dismal flame burst up on the first appearance of the hurricane in the western part of the town, which continued throughout as terrible and destructive as it was sublime. In coming together, the tornado took up the house of Samuel King,occupied by D. Robinson; his wife, father, sister, and two children, being in this building,(Mr. Robinson himself being down town.) Mrs. R. was blown a considerable distance in the air, and found about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the site of the house, literally cut to pieces, the head cut open, and the brains running out; near the house, Mr. Robinson, Sr., was found dead and wofully cut and bruised; Mrs. Dougan and Mr. Robinson's two children were also found dreadfully mangled, and one of the children has since died. Portions of the house were seen several miles from town, and of the immense sum of money lost by Mr. R., only about $120 has been found. Gen. Waul's house, occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell, was also torn to pieces, and two negroes killed; but fortunately, as it was singular, Mrs. Purnell, and her children and nieces, who were in the house at the time, saved their lives, though they escaped not being wounded, by getting under the piano, which was heavy and strong enough to withstand the crush of the falling timbers; all the furniture in the house,save this instrument, was blown off, but a large portion of it recovered, though damaged considerably; the Doctor, we believe, saved none of the valuable books which constituted his library.

At the foot of the hill on which these two houses were situated, stood a house which was occupied by a poor family by the name of Deal, who were in it at the time, and though the house, with all their clothing, &c., was blown off, no person was killed: a large oak tree was there left standing, around which, another, equally as large. is twisted, and the bark taken off as completely as if it had been done by a man, thereby showing in some degree the velocity of *the whirl*, from the centre of which this is about twenty or thirty yards. The fences blown down we cannot note, as nearly every fence within three or four hundred yards of the immediate vicinity of the tornado was torn to atoms.

The trees in the route of the storm were thrown aside, and almost uninterrupted it came upon the Baptist Church a large brick building, and we supposed the strongest house in Grenada, and at the same time it reduced this heavy and noble building to a pile of ruins, it tore the houses of Mr. Plummer, (who taught a school,) Peter W. Gause, James M. Baughan, the male and female Academy, Sept. Caldwell,s residence, and houses of John Foster, T. J. Dullahite, Thomas S. Land and L. D. Butler. In Mrs. Plummer's house there were some 12 or 16 persons, of whom several were killed and others wounded, Mrs. P. herself among the former. At M. Gause's no person was killed, but several were wounded. At, Mr. Baughan's that gentleman was killed, and Mrs. Baughan severely if not mortally wounded. The male and female academy was the next scene of horror. Of the students, there were only about 14 or 15 in the school, together with the teacher, Mr. Sample; 4 or 5 of whom were killed, and the rest, with Mr. Sample, so dreadfully mangled that their lives are despaired of. At Mr. Caldwell's, four negroes belonging to him were killed, and several injured. At Mr. Dollahite's and Mr. Foster's none were killed, though there were several wounded. At Dr. Snider's, where the frame work of a new house was blown down, and the roof of that wherein he lives was taken off, we believe one or two persons were wounded. Col. Morton's house and lot were injured, and some of his family wounded. The house of Mr. E. H. Mitchell was damaged, as also of R. L. Bingham, Esq., but no one, we believe killed or dangerously wounded. At Mr. Land's, Mrs. Land was wounded, but not dangerously; two negroes belonging to Mr. L. were also wounded. At Dr. J. P. Tarpley's, all the appurtenant houses to the dwelling were blown entirely down, and the latter slidden off the pillars which supported it, but no person hurt.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Arrival at New Orleans of the Steamers.

Galveston & James L. Day.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MATAMORAS—AN ARMISTICE ASKED BY GEN. ARISTA—AMERICAN TERMS DECLINED—U. S. SQUADRON ORDERED TO PENSACOLA TO PREPARE FOR AN ATTACK UPON VERA CRUZ—MORE MEXICANS CAPTURED.

[From the N. O. Tropic, May 30th.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Galveston, Capt. Wright, has just arrived, having left Point Isabel on Wednesday. the 27th inst.

The news brought by her is confirmatory of the capture of Matamoras. The Mexicans were encamped about 20 miles up the river. Both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another batlle was expected. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition at Matamoras,which is a valuable acquisition to General Taylor's supplies.

The Mexicans having previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the city, and throwing some into the river. Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to have his army not to take the slightest article without paying for it its full value.

The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to transact business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors. Com. Connor, with most of the squadron, had gone to Pensacola to refit and re-inforce before making an attack on Vera Cruz.—Captains Platt and Ellmore's companies of Alabama volunteers were safely landed at Point Isabel on the 26th inst. The James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, has arrived, but brings nothing later. A part of Colonel Twigg's Regiment of Dragoons, under command of Captains May, Arnold and Kerr, arrived at Point Isabel on the 25th inst. to recruit their horses.

[From the N. Orleans Bulletin.

The Mexican Army had retreated to Camargo. A passenger on board the Galveston has furnished us with some interesting details connected with intelligence received by previous accounts. On the 17th inst. a large portion of Gen. Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing.

Gen. Taylor remained at the Fortifications with about 300 men, as the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side of the river, to leave the encampment and approach the Fort.

Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request, that he desired to communicate with his Government. Gen. Taylor said that he would give him till 8 o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city of Matamoras, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge.

On arriving at the city, it was discovered that Arista had departed with his forces leaving only the mounted Battery, all the mortars and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed in their haste to escape, were thrown into the wells.

A party from our army went out to reconnoitre immediately after the entrance into Matamoras and overtook a portion of the Mexicans who were retreating, 22 of whom were made prisoners, It is understood that Arista's head quarters are at San Fernando, about 90 miles from from Matamoras.

The wounded of the American Army are understood to be doing well.

Secret Service Money

The Washington correspondent of the Newark, (N. Y.) Advertiser, says:

"Ex-President Tyler is here, and his evidence in the case is being taken. He testifies that Mr. Webster never made use of a single dollar of the secret service fund without his approval; and further, that Mr. Van Buren left as a legacy for his administration to pay off $15,000 due the secret service fund, and which debt was paid."

Effects of the War.

The effects of the war are already being seriously felt on our seaboard. Money is scarce—produce has fallen—commerce languishes, and bankruptcies occur daily. In New Orleans, New York, and other cities the money pressure is already severe and getting worse. Stocks of all kinds are falling.—Pa. Tel.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$3 50 a 4 25
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye,	"	65 a 0 70
Corn,	"	65 a 0 70
Oats,	"	40 a 0 45
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 50
Apples,	"	1 00 a 1 25
" dried	"	1 25 1 50
Peaches dried	"	2 50 a 3 00
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$2 50 a 2 87
Wheat	0 60 a 0 65
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	25 a 30
Barley.	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	6 a 8
" roll.	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	45 a 50
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1¼
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1½
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	2
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50	Shawnetown	—

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3	Other solvent banks	3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

New England.

New England	1

New York.

New York city	par	Other banks	1

Maryland.

Baltimore	par	Other banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1846.

FOR CNAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset County are requested to meet at 2, P. M. on Tuesday the 14th of July, at the Court House in Somerset, for the purpose of appointing conferees, to meet the conferees of Fayette and Greene, to put in nomination a candidate for Congress.

By order of the County Committee.

Next Governor---Gen. Markle.

We perceive that several journals are agitating the question as to who shall be the next Whig candidate for Governor, and a disposition manifested in certain quarters to push the claims of Gen. Irvin. We repeat now what we said before, that against Gen. Irvin we have nothing to urge. Believing him to be an honest, devoted Whig, a man of strong mind, and deservedly popular in his own district, we hope to see him the Whig candidate for Governor AT THE PROPER TIME, when, if our life be spared us till then, we shall take pleasure in giving him our humble support. But the present is not the time for his friends to urge his claims. Gen. MARKLE, at the last Gubernatorial election, ran under most unfavorable circumstances, as all are aware, and yet came very nigh being elected.—He received, we honestly believe, at least ten thousand votes more than could have been given to Gen. Irvin or any other Whig under the circumstances, and it would therefore be unjust and impolitic to set him aside for a new man at the next Gubernatorial election. No: let the old "FIGHTING CAPTAIN" have another trial, and if HE cannot be elected, no other Whig can.

Something About Butter.

A gentleman of this county, who had last year engaged in the Butter business, informed us recently, that the Baltimore dealers had determined for the future to have all Butter inspected before purchasing. It appears that they have come to this determination in consequence of having last year received some lots which were sold to them as "Glades Butter," but which on examination proved to be a very inferior article. As many of our farmers make large quantities of Butter annually, it may be to their interest to note this fact; for by sending to market an article of the "right stripe," they will no doubt be amply compensated, by its ready sale and an increased price, for any little extra trouble they may be at in preparing it.

Militia and Volunteers.

Gen. CAMERON, on presenting in the Senate lately the preceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, tendering to the Government their services in the existing war with Mexico, stated that Pennsylvania had a muster roll of two hundred and thirty thousand milita, and a volunteer force of thirty two thousand—making altogether two hundred and sixty-two thousand men, which is more than half the number that Buonaparte marched into Russia when he attempted the conquest of the great Empire of the North. Pennsylvania alone, therefore, could furnish a force sufficient to overrun and subdue all Mexico.

A "Democratic War."

The Philadelphia Keystone, a rampant locofoco sheet, designates the present war with Mexico as a "Democratic war," thinking no doubt thereby to be able to make a little capital for the Administration, whose conduct in the matter has been censured by some. We believe the Keystone to be correct in its designation, in so far as the BRINGING ON of the war is concerned; but as regards the FIGHTING PART, we think it most egregiously in error. The war with Mexico, no matter what are the causes that have produced it, is viewed by all patriotic citizens as a national contest, in which the whole country is interested, and in the prosecution of which men of all parties have manifested their readiness to participate. Where, then, is the propriety or justice of giving it a party character?—As well, because the gallant Gen. TAYLOR is a thorough-going Whig, might we denominate it a "Whig War," and claim for the Whig party all the credit of his recent victories.

Vote of Thanks.

Congress has passed a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Army of Occupation for their gallant conduct in the recent engagements with the Mexicans on the Rio Grande.

Speech of Mr. Stewart.

We refer the reader to another column for some remarks of Mr. Stewart in regard to the existing war and the pay of those who are to do the fighting part. All are aware that, until farther enlistments take place, the Government's main reliance for troops will be upon volunteers—and it is this meritorious class of soldiers whose pay Mr. Stewart wishes to have increased to ten dollars per month—just two dollars more than Members of Congress receive per day. Is there any thing extravagant, unfair, or unjust in this? We opine not—and we further opine that, had the proposition came from an other quarter, those who are so loud in their censures of Mr. Stewart for making it, would have denounced as COWARDS and TRAITORS and TORIES, all who should have opposed it. The truth is, there are some folks whom Mr. Stewart cannot please, do as he will—for whom he muddies the water whether he passes the stream above or below them—and who, if they cannot find fault with his ACTS, try to injure him by assailing his MOTIVES.—'Tis a pity—a GREAT pity, that some people are so hard to please!

The National Fair.

We are gratified to learn that the great National Fair, recently held at Washington City, proved entirely satisfactory to the friends of Home Industry, and did not fail to convince even the most sceptical free traders that, under the operations of the present excellent Tariff, our manufacturers and artisans can cope successfully with those of any other country.—And we are the more gratified at this result, because the project of holding such a Fair originated with our Representative in Congress, Hon. ANDREW STEWART, who rallied to his aid influential men from the several States, to carry out that enterprize, and to whom the nation is therefore mainly indebted for this great triumph of our workmen over those of Europe. The policy of protecting our manufactures and the skill of our mechanics and artisans, have been thereby fully demonstrated, and opposition in a great measure silenced. Even some of the Administration presses speak most favorably of the exhibition, which we take as an indication of an intention on their part to "cut loose" from "Jemmy O'Polk" and come out in favor of the true interests of the country, and for which we cannot too highly commend them. But our friendly advice to them at the same time is, not to allow that fact to come to the knowledge of "Father Ritchie," lest he pronounce upon them his anathema and read them out of the party as political heretics.

A Prize.

The New Orleans Delta states that the United States Marshal had seized the Mexican schooner Juniata, under process issued against her as a prize of war, she being owned by citizens of Mexico.

POLKISM.—James K. Polk's brother, William H. Polk, who receives a salary of $4,500 for going to Naples in the character of Envoy, is said to be spending his time in the city of Paris.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

Flour is down in price, both in the east and west. In Philadelphia it is selling at $4, in Baltimore $3 87, in Cumberland at $3 50, and in Pittsburgh at from $2 50 to $2 87.

☞Edward Webster, son of Daniel Webster, is raising a company at Boston, to proceed to the seat of war.

☞We see it reported that fifty bushels of strawberries were sold in Cincinnati one day week before last.

☞The "Somerset Guards," commanded by Capt. S. W. PEARSON, have resolved to "go to the wars," should their services be needed.

PITTSBUEGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The books for subscription of stock in this company were opened in Pittsburgh on the 9th inst., and nearly 6,000 shares taken the first day.

☞Henry Clay, Jr., it is said, is raising a Volunteer company to march against Mexico.

☞George B. Crittenden, a Captain in the new regiment of Mounted Riflemen, was in the famous battle of Mier, which was fought some years since.

☞George W. Kendall, who was one of the prisoners taken in the Texas expedition against Mexico, has joined the Army under Gen. Taylor.

☞The citizens of Hagerstown, Md., have determined to erect a monument to the memory of Maj. Ringgold.

THE SEASON.

The present season has been very favorable to vegetation and the growing crops are far advanced. The prospect for an abundant harvest never was better.

Fayette County.

The Whigs of Fayette, at their recent county meeting, adopted a series of resolutions, from which we clip the following:—

RESOLVED, That in the present condition of our beloved country—involved in war with a neighboring Republic, while we feel justified in pointedly condemning the policy of our rulers, who have *unnecessarily* brought this war upon us, yet as WHIGS, and lovers of the country, we highly approve of the course of our whig brethren in Congress in providing MEN and MEANS for the prosecution of the war.

RESOLVED, That in answer to the base insinuation that the "whigs are not the friends of the country," we point triumphantly to a SCOTT a TAYLOR and RINGGOLD, and a host of other whig officers of the army and navy, as whigs ever ready to sacrifice their lives and their fortunes in defence of their country.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the whigs of this Congressional district are due to our able and indefatigable Representative, ANDREW STEWART, Esq, for his untiring defence of the TARIFF—for his project of a NATIONAL FAIR to counteract the influence of the exhibition of British manufactures, in one of the rooms of the Capitol, got up by the friens of James K. Polk, enemies of the Tariff, to prostrate domestic industry—and also, for his recent though unsuccessful effort to raise *the pay of volunteer soldiers.*

☞The meeting appointed William Colvin, Alexander Black, and Sabastian Rush, as conferees to meet with others from Somerset and Greene to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Kentucky Volunteers.

The Washington Union says:—"When it was proclaimed that the government had called on Kentucky for troops to prosecute the war against Mexico, such was the zeal displayed, that two captains who had succeeded in raising their campanies, started to the capital to report themselves to the governor as ready to march; one of them on arriving at Lexington, was apprised that he was preceded by the other, who had only left a few minutes and immediately drove post haste to be in first; the other learning the object, increased his speed, and both continued the race until one unfortunately broke his buggy, and left an apparently easy contest to his rival; but, nothing discouraged he ungeared his horse and mounted without saddle, and by taking a near cut beat his antagonist to the executive chamber, but was informed that the number required had already been accepted; in the meantime the other came up, when both crest fallen and disappointed, inquired if they would not have preference in a war with England; such is the spirit that pervades our country."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Convention of the two branches of the New Hampshire Legislature on Friday elected General ANTHONY COLBY, the Whig candidate, Governor for the ensuing year, by a majority of 21 votes. The vote stood—for Anthony Colby, 146; for J. W. Williams, 125.

LIST OF RETAILERS,
OF MERCHANDIZE,
In the County of Somerset.

AS returned to the Court of Quarter Session in January, 1846, by the constables of the several districts, designating those who have taken out license, and those who have not.

Names.	
Daniel Flick,	no license
John L. Snyder,	do
Parker & Ankeny,	do
Michael A. Sanner.	do
J. J. & H. F. Schell,	do
Joseph Cummins,	do
Chorpenning & Benford,	do
Samuel Kurtz,	do
William M'Creery,	license
Miller Tredwell,	no license
Michael Sipe,	do
Hay & Bare,	do
Samuel A Michael,	license
Freidline & Flick	do
Culbertson Rankins,	no license
Elias Stahl,	do
Knable & Vought,	do
Aughingbaugh & Brubaker,	do
Walter & Knable	do
Samuel Harned,	license
Alfred Newlon,	no license
Moses A. Ross,	do
John D. Roddy,	do
Joseph Hendrickson,	do
Samuel Elder,	do
Moses Jennings,	do
Aaron Wiatt,	do
J. C. Darrall,	do
Fry & Endsley,	license
Elijah Wagner,	no license
Livengood & Heflly,	license
Miller & Dively,	no license
Joseph J. Miller,	do
Samuel H. Haller,	do
P. & W. Myers,	do
John M'Clary.	do
Miller & Dively,	do
Geo. A. Cook,	do
Samuel S. Platt,	license
George Johnston,	no license
Tleizer & Poorbaugh	do
A. Heffley & Co.	license
Charles Krissinger,	no license
Samuel Philson.	license
Jacob Berkey,	do
Samuel J. Row,	do
Samuel Kimmel,	no license
Geo. A. Clarke,	do
George A. Clarke,	do
James O. Carson & Co.	do
Henry Little,	do
Isaac R. Shaffer,	do
Jacob Custer,	do
Edmund Kiernan,	do
George Parker,	do
Huber Linten & Meyers,	license
David T. Storm,	no license
George R. Benham.	license

All persons who have not taken out their license will do so immediately, as the Act of Assembly requires the Treasurer to bring suit against all delinquents, within the month of *June.*

Those persons who have been returned, on the above list; and have declined business previous to the 1st May ult., will call upon the subscriber without delay, and make due proof of the same.

MILLER TREDWELL,
Treasurer.

Somerset, June 16, 1846.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander Fox left with me some 12 or 15 months since, Cassinet and trimmings to be made into a dress coat, which I did according to promise; and as he has never called for the same, I hereby give notice that unless he comes forward within thirty days from this date and lift it, I will then have it sold to pay my charges against him.

FREDERICK HOLDSIEDER.

Wellersburg, June 16, 1846.*

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing electon. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846,

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court to held at Somerset, on the 22d day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J, F, Cox, Esq, the court grant arule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Statler, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Statler, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Rrcords, certified this 23d day of April, 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 12 '46-6t. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county of Somerset, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the administration account of Henry Martz and Richard Martz, executors of Jacob Martz, who was one of the administrators of Jocob Leidick, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of said executors, among the heirs according to law and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. W, H. PICKING.
Clerk

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19,'46-6t S W PEARSON.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an orphans' court held in and for said county, on the 4th day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand eigh hundred and forty-six; Present the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, Esquires, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Henry Wirsing, administrator of John Wirsing, deceased.

And now to wit, May 4th 1846, Samuel Gaither, Esq., appointed Auditor to apportion the balance in his hands to and amongst the criditors according to law, and report.

W. H. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset on Tuesday the 7th day of July next, for the purposes above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper. SAMUEL GAITHER,

m19 '46-t.

Somerset county, ss.

AT an orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 6th day of May A. D. 1846. Present the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning, and John McCarty Esquires, associate Judges of the same court.

THE court on motion of F, M, Kimmell Esq, grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of George Hoover, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, 1846, and show cause if any they have why the residue of the real estate, of said dec'd, viz:—one plantation and tract of land situate in the township of Brothers Valley in said county, containg 137 acres and allowance, more or less should not be sold,

Extract from the record of said court certified this 6th day of May, A D 1846,

W H PICKING,
may 26 '46, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Tuesday, the 14th day of July next,* at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of A. H. Philson and William Johnston, two of the Executor's of the estate of Frederick Oldfather, deceased.

The account of Samuel Miller, administrator of Daniel Harner, deceased.

The account of John Cover, administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Rudolph Urick, deceased.

The account of Christian Keim and Yost Blough, administrators of Samuel Keim, Sen. dec'd.

The account of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators' of Jacob Moses, dec'd.

The account of William Shunk, administrator of George Stall, dec'd.

The account of John Witt and Michael Hoover, administrators of Casper Hoover, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, executor of Martin Fisher dec'd.

The account of Abraham Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Lambert and George Lambert, executors of Eliaabeth Lambert, dec'd.

The account of David Weimer, administrator of Peter Bradford, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Murphy, Esq. administrator, with the Will annexed of Thomas Griffith, dec'd.

The account of Robert McClintock and Alexander McClintock, administrator of William P. McClintock, dec'd.

W. H. PICKING.
June 9 '46. Register.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 22d April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Henry Geisey, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, should not be sold,

Extract from the Records, certified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
May 12, 1846.-6t. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Peter Berkey and John Hamer, Administrators of the estate of Emanuel Penrod, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22nd, A. D. 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, appointed auditor, to marshall and distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W H PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19, '46-6t. S W PEARSON.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of June next, the following real estate, late the property of Henry Fritz, deceased, viz: one undivided half part of a certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Stonycreek township, county of Somerset, containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining land of Jacob Zerfoss, Benjamin Zerfoss, Geo. Reaman and Alexander Hunter.

TERMS; one third in hand, and the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by Alexander Hunter, Administrator with the Will annexed, of the said Henry Fritz, deceased.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
May 26 1846-4t. Clerk

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 22nd day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Shaffer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of the said John Shaffer, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 22d day of April 1846.

WM H PICKING,
may 12 46-6t Clerk.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

NEW AND SUPPLY AND FRESH OF DRUGS MEDICINES.

WM. M'CREERY,

HAVING purchaesd the entire stock of W, E. Miller, has just received from the east a large and carefully selected assortment of Drugs, Chemicals,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,

The whole constituting one of the best assortments in Somerset, and which he will sell as low as if not lower than they can be had elsewhere.

He has also, received a large stock of confectionary, fruits &c., such as

CANDIES

of every variety, Liquorice, Almonds, Ground-nuts, Filberts, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, &c.,

ALSO, notions—such as hair, tooth, nail and shoe brushes, watch guards, keys and chains, tobacco boxes, silver thimbles, steel busks pin cushions, braid, necklaces, pocket combs, penholders and

Steel Pens, Toy Guns, Trumpets, watches &c., &c., All which he will sell low for cash. Persons are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

☞Also, Lancets and Lancet fleams &c.,

N. B.—Always on hand a supply of Ploughs (Woodcock's patent) and plough castings to suit the same.

Somerset, June 2, 1846,

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

Blank Execution's.

FOR SALE at this Office.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice o the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846, Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846.

WM H PICKING,
ap21 '45, Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' court held at Somerset on the 22nd day of April A, D, 1846.—Before the Honorble Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Mitchell, guardian of Mary Jane Augustine, now, Mary Jane Welch,

And now to wit: April 22d 1846, W, H. Postlethwaite, Simon Gebhart and Isaac Hugus, Esqs., appointed auditors to settle and aqjust the account and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING. *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at Isaac Hugus's Office, in Somerset on Friday the 10th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are notified to attend, if they see proper.

W H POSTLETHWAITE,
S. GEBHART,
I. HUGUS,
may 19'46-6t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE collectors of texes, due from the several townships, in Somerset county, for the years prior to 1846, are hereby required to settle off their duplicates, on or before the 1st day of September next. There remains due on the State tax of 1845, a sum amounting to three thousand dollars. For this amount, interest is charged upon the county, and will accumulate until paid. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed for the payment of the State tax of 1846 if paid previous to the 1st day of August next. If this can be paid by that time it will add to the county funds the sum of $350, if not paid, interest will be charged accordingly. The condition of the county treasury requires every exertion which can be made, in order to meet the demand upon it, and renders it necessarry to increase the funds, by all honorable means. We expect this notice to meet with prompt attention, if not, we shall however, unpleasant it may be, make use of the only means to compel the speedy collection of outstanding debts.

F. WEIMER.
J. R. KING,
P, BERKEY,
Comm'rs,

Attest,
R. L. STEWART.
may 79 '46. Clerk,

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition of the real estate of Valentine Hoon, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Valentine Hoon, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. WM. H PICKING,
May 12'46-6t, Clerk,

QUEMAHONING FACTORY.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

busines in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentcky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs, Davidsville.

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufacturing.

OWEN MORGAN,
Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Petersheim, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Stoney-creek, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 26th day of June, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
m12 '46 6t. Sheriff.

Somerset County ss.,

AT an Orphans court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1846, Present the Honorable Jeremiah S Black President, and George Chorpening and John McCarty, Esquires associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the Administration account, of Peter Rhoads and Casper Keller, Executors' of the last will and testament, of the estate of Casper Keller, deceased.

And now to wit, May 7th 1846, Samuel W. Pearson Esq., appointed Auditor to ascertain advancements, and make distribution of the balance in their hands to those legally entitled to the same, and report.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 7th day of May, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday, the 6th day of July next, for the purposes above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper,

S W PEARSON,
may19 '46 6t

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphan's Court, held at Somerset in and for the County of Somereset, on the 22d April, 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Chorpenning, administrater of the Estate of David Heminger, deceased.

And now to wit, April 22d 1846, Samuel Gaither Esq., appointed auditor to marshall and distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

W. H. PICKING.
Clerk

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

SAMUEL GAITHER,

Public Sale.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry; on the premises in Turkeyfoot township, on the 18th June 1846. The following real estate, viz: a tract of

One Hundred

and eighty-seven acres, adjoining lands of Lemuel King, Henry Kahn, Joseph Pritz and others; about four acres clear. The land is covered with fine sugar timber, and abundance of poplar, there is also a

COAL BANK

on the premises. The said tract of land will be sold in parts of a specified number of acres, or if preferred all together.

Terms of sale: one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured on the premises.

WM. KNIGHT, Trustee.
for the sale of the real estate of
Philip King, deceased.
Turkeyfoot, ap 28,'46.

Orphans' Court Sale OF

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of June next, the following Real Estate late the estate of David Clifford, deceased. viz:

One tract of land,

containing 352¾ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belonging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about **80 ACRES** cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnpike road, in Jenner township.

TERMS—One third in hand and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said deceased.

By order of the Court,
W. H. PICKING
May 12 1846. Clerk

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M, Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and Legal Representatives of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd; should not be sold.

Extract from the Records certified this 22d day of April 1846,

WILLIAM H. PICKING,
May 12,'46-6t, Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, on the 22d April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Samuel Kimmel, guardian of George, Mary E-Ellen, James, John, Eliza and Julia, minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846, Samuel Gaither, Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward, appointed auditors, to settle and adjust the account and report,

Extract from the record, certified this 22d April, A, D, 1846,

WM, H, PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the subscribers will meet at the public house of Wm. H Picking, in Somerset, on Saturday, the 11th of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they think proper,

SAMUEL GAITHER,
SIMON GEBHART,
ROSS FORWARD,
Auditors.
May 12, 1846-6t.

THIS WAY FOR

NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he wil constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.
March 31 1346 3m.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and his Associate Judges of the same court.

ON motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq., the Court confirm the inquisition on the estate of John Shaffer, deceased, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Tuesday the 14th day of July next; and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Shaffer, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 9th day of Feb. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING.
ap 28,'46. Clerk.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 24th day of June 1846, for the purpose of making Partition of the real estate, of said deceasd, to, and among children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to, or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
m12 '46-6t. Sheriff

In the matter of the voluntary assignment to Jacob G, Miller, To Daniel Weyand,	IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January Term, 1845, No. 533. And now to wit: 7 May 1846. The Report of the Auditors, to settle and adjust the account and make a full exhibit to the court of the condition of the estate having been filed and confirmed, the court appoint Samuel W Pearson, W H Postlethwaite and Ross Forward, Esqrs., to distribute the assets appearing to be in the hands of the assignee, among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the Records, L.S. certified this 9th day of May, 1846.

A, J, OGLE, *Proth'y.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will meet at Samuel W, Pearson's Office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
W H POSTLETHWAITE,
ROSS FORWARD,
may 19,'46-6t.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES.

STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17–3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *Ross & Parker*, is by mutual consent dissolved, those indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle without delay. All those neglecting this notice will receive a visit from the proper officer.

GEORGE ROSS.
GEORGE PARKER.
Jenner, May 19, 1846.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg. Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents,
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundrer yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M' A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE